

has been fighting for a "conciliation committee" or compromise group of some sort.

Mr. Underwood suggested even that the President might name a group of men who could confer with Senator Lodge and work out a compromise. This position of the Alabama Senator, however, is "left well out on a limb" by the President, as the Republican Senators look at the situation.

Senator Underwood could not be reached to-night, but his rival for the Democratic leadership, Senator Hitchcock, took the position that the President has sustained Mr. Underwood's contention.

The "irreconcilables," seldom entirely optimistic about anything, profess to be worried more about the "influence" being brought to bear on the Senate in favor of the ratification of the treaty than about the Underwood moves toward a compromise. They are very much pleased about the President's statement, but there is a lingering doubt that he really means it, as indicated by Mr. Borah's hope that "he sticks to it."

The "irreconcilables," incidentally, are seriously torn as to whether it would be advisable for them to "swallow" the rest of the treaty for the sake of getting rid of the league of nations and putting in the place of it a treaty of Pennsylvania, one of their number, for the approval of the treaty so far as it establishes peace between the United States and Germany.

Campaign Issue Foreseen

Into the midst of their consideration of this question, with perhaps a little slant toward the proposal of Senator Knox, if enough Democrats will follow Mr. Underwood in joining to put it through, comes the President's statement, giving them renewed hope of beating the whole business.

The net effect of the President's statement on the "irreconcilables," therefore, will be apparently to keep them in line against any peace move except a straight resolution declaring peace.

There is some surprise here to-night that the President made the issue so clearly political in his statement. His assertion that the responsibility, so far as he is concerned, will continue to rest on Republican Senators is taken by the Republicans to mean that the President himself is anxious to carry the treaty and league of nations issue into the campaign.

Third Term Talk Revived

Incidentally, in connection with this and the continued improvement in the President's health reported, there was some talk to-night for the first time since his breakdown in September that after all Mr. Wilson might be the candidate of his party for a third term on the league of nations issue.

The real friends of the treaty, including Senator Lenroot, point out that the treaty should not be made a partisan issue. Attention is called to the fact that seven Democratic Senators out of forty-seven voted against ratification of the treaty without reservation.

But many Republicans joined Senator Lenroot in pointing out that no political party has a two-thirds majority in the Senate, and therefore the treaty must be ratified, if at all, by a non-partisan vote.

If the President carries the league of nations into the campaign, standing on his letter to the Democratic Senators in caucus demanding the treaty be rejected with the Lodge reservations, and standing also on his statement to-night that he has no concessions or compromises in mind, he will leave these seven important Democratic Senators outside the party breakfasts.

Compromise Campaign Probable

Another, will seriously embarrass Senators Owen of Oklahoma and Pomeroy of Ohio, who voted for ratification with the Lodge reservations after they had seen the motion to ratify without reservations killed.

It seems probable to-night that the Democrats in the Senate will continue to work for a compromise with a view to having the Senate ratify the treaty on the best terms obtainable from the Republicans, and that eventually they will not permit the coupling of their names with the statement, say they think this process of compromise will be delayed considerably by the President's statement to-night, since they believe it will have the effect of making it a residue of the Republicans, who now believe that the President has assumed responsibility before the country.

The President's position, these Democrats fear, may give an excuse to some of the Republican Senators to work secretly like to see the treaty killed, but who have never openly admitted it, not to compromise.

Another element of danger in the

situation, heightened, these Democrats think by the President's statement, is that there is considerable sprinkling of Democrats who at heart are opposed to the treaty, but who have been scrupulously regular in following the President, who may be very glad to place obstacles in the way of compromise, and who are upholding the President's position, but really with the thought that the treaty might be kept dead by their actions.

Borah Charges Scheme for Trades

Senator Borah issued a statement to-night in which he said:

"Defeated in the open field of debate, the President has resorted to the financial support of the fight to surrender American independence have retired into seclusion to fix up a scheme by which they can:

"1.—Through some compromise or trade secure changes in the reservations so as to get enough votes to put it through regardless of whether American interests are protected or not."

"2.—Having put it through in this way, the same forces hope through their great influence with the leaders of both political parties and their control over campaign subscriptions to keep it entirely out of the campaign of 1920, so that the people will never have a chance to pass upon the question.

"This is the program now. It has been thoroughly worked out under the advice of their adroit and experienced leaders. In the language of one of the leaders, the thing to do is to fix up the compromise, agree upon the deal which will get the votes, then bring the treaty into the Senate with the rule establishing closure, cut off debate and push it through. Then they can either keep it out of the platform and out of the campaign by reason of their prominence in the party they will have accomplished their entire purpose. Men have been in Washington during the week working on this plan, and they feel rather hopeful of the outlook.

"Vicarious Influence" Charged

"The people of this country who wish to retain our political independence and to keep free from the turmoils and conflicts of the old world should not lose sight of the fact that there has always been back of this scheme a most vicious influence. I know that many good people have sincerely advocated it, but there is an influence back of it which has been the source of the most gigantic propaganda that this country has ever known that is acting from different motives.

"They are perfectly willing to surrender the policies of this country, the policies which made us what we are, if they can make sure of their present investments and their proposed exploitations in Europe. Some of the most gigantic propaganda that this country has ever known that is acting from different motives.

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"The members of this firm have expected every possible influence from the very beginning to have this league adopted in favor when Congress returns after the holidays of starting a thorough investigation of these concerns which are now spending vast sums of money to put in this scheme. Find out what securities they have placed and where they are now. It will be recalled that long before the United States or the people of this country were permitted to have a copy of this treaty the firm of Morgan & Co. had it and were studying it, as one of the firm said, for the purpose of finding what effect it would have upon their financial schemes.

"At the present time vast sums of money are being expended in propaganda. Every kind of lobbying known of Washington is being exerted and utilized to accomplish, as I say, two things: First, to put the treaty through as the result of any kind of battle, any kind of trade that is necessary; secondly, exert every possible influence to keep it away from the people in 1920.

"In this country the people have no way to pass upon a question except in their political campaign, in the election of their Representatives, their Senators and their President.

"We have no rule providing for a plebiscite upon this question, and it is very difficult to provide such a law. If, therefore, under the hypocritical cry that this is not a party question, it can be kept out of both the party platforms, the people will be asked to exert their influence and vote loyally on the question of which party is the most extravagant or which is most likely to enforce properly the civil service, but to keep absolutely quiet and not concern themselves with whether their sons are to be called to battle in Europe as the result of the decision of a tribunal controlled by foreigners."

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Rome Socialists Lose Fight for Recognition

Reply to Speech From the Throne Approved After Radical Plea for Aid to Soviets Is Rejected

Premier Asks Support

Need of American Help Emphasized; U. S. "Dry" Action Cited in Debate

ROME, Dec. 14 (By The Associated Press).—The Chamber of Deputies last night voted approval of the reply to the speech from the throne after rejecting by a vote of 280 to 124 an amendment offered by the Socialists providing for the immediate recognition of the Russian Soviet government and the resumption of relations with Russia.

Summing up the debate on the reply Premier Nitti said on the subject of Russia:

"I am certain we shall soon resume commercial relations with Russia, but I am not certain that they will soon be advantageous. The idea that the Anglo-American bloc is interested in isolating Russia to have a monopoly of raw materials is nonsense."

The Premier begged for the support of all parties to help Italy out of her present difficulties. He explained she must import one-third of the necessities of life, needing for instance 42,000,000 quintals of wheat annually, of which 24,000,000 came from abroad, a quantity equal to two-thirds of the entire production of Argentina.

"We buy when we need 130,000 quintals and sell for 100,000," he said, "losing 8,000,000 to 9,000,000 lire daily. The greatest curse to us would be to lose our credit abroad, because then we would be irreparably lost. I urge the Socialists to be frank with the public and explain the necessity of not endangering our relations with the Allies, especially the United States, which alone can supply us with the greatest part of what we need. In fact, we cannot receive immediate help except from the American continent and, above all, from the United States."

The Premier alluded to villages in Italy where the wine shops were open all night, and he asked the assistance of the Socialists in limiting drinking of the United States in its anti-drinking policy.

Premier Nitti said he desired to dispose of a question which was causing national concern and to deny the report that the government was about to conclude new international agreements creating fresh responsibilities.

The Premier's reference was to a report that the meeting of Premier Lloyd George and Clemenceau and Foreign Minister Scialoja in London had considered a military convention.

"The government," continued the Premier, "feels the responsibility of this grave moment. The great currents of public opinion that have shown themselves in the country have imposed upon the government the duty to do nothing without the cooperation of these great movements represented in the Chamber. (The Premier's allusion was to the Catholic and Socialist groups.)

"The statement that a new tariff and customs duty will be applied by royal decree is also untrue."

Answering different speakers who presented motions for the convening of a constituent assembly Signor Nitti said:

"We consider the Parliament as a permanent constituent assembly. There is no necessity to convene one purpose. The Italian constitution, granted on March 4, 1848, was quickly modified by the Parliament on May 19, 1848, and later has been changed constantly according to necessity. The Parliament is sovereign. It is free to modify by enactment any article of the constitution. What you now wish is to change Article V, which nominally

gives the King the right to declare war. But do you really believe that the last war was declared without the consent of the Parliament?"

At this the Socialists shouted "Yes, against the will of Parliament!" There was great confusion in the chamber for a few moments, after which Premier Nitti resumed his remarks.

"The law granting full powers to the Cabinet," he went on, "was passed by the Chamber on May 22, 1915. It was equivalent to a declaration of war."

The entire Socialist group shouted: "No, no! The Cabinet already had concluded an alliance with the Entente!"

Premier Nitti, retaining control of the situation, quickly proceeded: "War and revolution are two states of excitement over which laws have no power."

The Socialists again interrupted him, however, crying before he could proceed further: "War, yes, but not revolution!"

James Carlton Revealed as Having Police Record of Twenty-two Years

BELFAST, Dec. 14 (By The Associated Press).—At the trial yesterday in the Ulster Assizes of James Carlton, on a charge of fraud arising from the floating of the Liberty Shipyard Company, at Warren Point, County Down, or which Carlton was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment at hard labor, it was testified that the prisoner had a police record extending over twenty-two years.

Carlton claims to be a baronet. He denied information in the possession of the authorities here that he was before a Chicago court in August, 1907, charged with forgery, and that he was then sentenced to a term in prison.

It is understood that Carlton, under the name of Sir James Carlton, housed Boston society in June, 1914.

Three Air Routes Mapped Across Pacific to Japan

TOKIO, Nov. 25.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press).—The American Commission of the first aerial derby around the world has arrived in Japan and now is engaged in making preparations for the Japan stage of the flight. The commissioners, Commodore Lewis D. Beumont, Major Charles J. Glidden and Benjamin H. May, are being entertained and are actively at work consulting the Japanese authorities concerning the flight preparations.

On the way across the Pacific the commissioners completed the charting of the trans-Pacific routes, making the distance from New York to Yokohama by way of Seattle, Alaska and the Aleutians, 12,000 miles, and from San Francisco and Honolulu, 8,420 miles, and by way of San Francisco direct, 7,525 miles. This charting is subject to confirmation. Tentative routes around the world will vary from 24,175 to 28,036 miles.

The commission has pointed out each country will be permitted to make its own ruling for flights over its respective territories.

May Cross-Examine Kaiser

BERLIN, Dec. 14.—Former Emperor Wilhelm, included in the list of witnesses who are to be cross-examined by a sub-committee of the parliamentary committee inquiring into responsibility for the war, in connection with its work in establishing the attitude and procedure of the imperial government toward the Bosnian government at Sarajevo prior to the outbreak of the war.

The committee has concluded, however, to defer action in this regard until replies have been received to a sheet of questions sent out to leading diplomats and army leaders.

The committee will meet again in January to decide upon the question of having the former Emperor cross-examined through the mediation of Holland.

The bill for the prosecution of those charged with war crimes and offenses, passed all stages in the National Assembly. What you now wish is to change Article V, which nominally

General Calls Armistice Big Allied Blunder

George H. Harries Declares Feats of Soldiers Nullified by Those Who Thought of Other Things Than War

Foe Far From Beaten

No More Hohenzollerns, Perhaps, but Same Old Crowd in Control, He Says

SUMMIT, N. J., Dec. 14.—The signing of the armistice was the most grievous mistake of the war, Major General George H. Harries, until recently in charge of American military affairs in Berlin, told the congregation of All Souls' Church here to-night.

There were probably many blunders made by the Entente, he asserted, "but in all probability the greatest was the signing of the armistice."

"Many of the Allies troops would have been killed before they compelled Germany to surrender, but there would also have been many of the Germans left on the battlefield. The feats of our army were nullified by those who had other things to think about than war."

"Far From Beaten"

General Harries described the homecoming of the German troops as he had seen it and said that they were far from beaten. He was warmly welcomed by the populace as victorious.

Concerning the republic in Germany the speaker professed extreme skepticism.

"Hindenburg is the most popular man in Germany," he said. "There may not be any more Hohenzollerns, but the same old crowd will be in control again in Germany."

General Harries was most bitter in referring to the armistice and peace treaty.

"I have too much respect for the civil authorities," he explained, "to tell you what I think of the treaty. The armistice gave Germany a breathing spell and a time for intrigue."

"The time will come when she will demand from France some sort of compensation for all that Germany has had to pay. Germany hates the United States and rejoices over our withdrawal."

The speaker also told of the subterfuges to which the nation was going in order to spread its goods in a world abhorring the "Made in Germany" mark. Much of Germany's commercial output, he asserted, was now shipped out of the country under the name of "Made in Norway" or "Made in Sweden."

"Germany," he said, "is sharp commercially, as well as tricky."

"What will happen to the Kaiser?" some one interrupted to ask.

"I can tell you what I think should happen to him," responded General Harries. "I think he should be hanged."

The nation, he continued, must guard against a duplication of the revolution that broke out in Germany following the war by making more drastic laws for the treatment of "Reds" found here.

"Now is the time for law in the United States," he asserted. "If we have no laws to meet the crisis, let's see that Congress gives us some. Congress is doing nothing but talk now."

Salesman Held in Death of Woman Automobile Victim

ROCKVILLE CENTER, L. I., Dec. 14.—Edward F. Stoeckel, an automobile

salesman of Bellmore, was held in \$5,000 bail by Police Justice John S. Throp to-night, as the result of an investigation following the death last night of Annie Anderson, forty-seven, of 224 Atlantic Avenue, Oceanside. Mrs. Anderson was standing alongside a car that her husband was repairing on the Merrick Road when she was knocked down by a red automobile, which continued on its way. Her skull was fractured and she died two hours later.

Stoeckel when arraigned refused to confirm or deny the report that he had driven a red car along the Merrick Road. He will be examined Tuesday night.

Long Term Asked for Man Who Shot Minister

MUNICH, Bavaria, Dec. 14.—The trial of Alois Lindner, the ship's cook and butcher, on a charge of shooting Minister of the Interior Auer, during a session of the Diet last January, was concluded yesterday morning with the state's attorney's plea for a conviction and his demand for a sentence of fifteen years' imprisonment in the penitentiary. The indictment against Lindner of the alleged killing of Deputy Oeser on the same day, was quashed in view of the possibility that the deputy might have been killed by a bullet fired from the gallery during the confusion.

Matters had become so troubled, said Herr Auer, and Eisner so unpopulous that the ministerial council had determined to move to prevent a new and more serious revolution was for all the ministers, regardless of party, to resign and permit a new election, allowing the new Diet to select its own premier and other ministers.

The total gross revenues for the year were approximately \$500,000,000, as compared with \$80,000,000 for 1918, but no comprehensive statement showing the profit or loss was available.

Expenditures totaled \$2,512,592,002, compared with \$770,994,057 for 1918. \$971,367,678 being for ship construction. Next heaviest was for inventory of materials amounting to \$177,734,648, and plant and property expenses were placed at \$167,786,559.

It cost \$2,005,935 to furnish adequate housing accommodations for the employees of twenty-four shipyards and one turbine plant, 8,044 houses, 91 dormitories, three hotels, six boarding houses, 819 apartment houses, stores and other structures, having been built, the report said.

Loans to utility companies on housing projects aggregated over \$955,000. When the armistice was signed the United States had become the leading

Neither do BARKING DOG CIGARETTES There Is No Substitute

Ask Pope to Honor Church

Petition of 100,000 Delivered to Archbishop Hayes

A petition bearing 100,000 signatures, asking the Holy See to confer the decree of the Eucharistic Host of Jesus upon the Church of St. Jean Baptiste, was presented by W. Bourke Cockran to Archbishop Hayes in the church yesterday for transmission to Pope Benedict.

The Rev. J. Letellier, pastor of the church, urged Archbishop Hayes to grant the petition. He said he had the plea granted. The Archbishop said he would and that he believed the Pope would look favorably upon the petition. If it is granted the Church of St. Jean Baptiste will be the only one in the United States so honored. It will permit a basilica or special altar upon which the Blessed Sacrament may be exposed night and day.

U. S. Flag Restored To 41 of World's Main Sea Routes

Shipping Board Reports 1,230 Ships in Merchant Marine and \$500,000,000 Gross Revenue for Year

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The American flag has been restored to forty-one of the world's great ocean trade routes, the Shipping Board reports in its annual report to Congress. Most of the ships are plying transatlantic and South American lanes, the report said, but some of them are in waters where the Stars and Stripes has not been seen on commercial vessels for more than a generation.

Distribution of the government fleet of 1,230 vessels, aggregating 6,791,050 tons, shows 236 vessels in the northern European trade. The transatlantic trade was next with 197 ships of 1,204,953 tons engaged in the food relief service and 176 ships, with a tonnage of 1,175,614, or 28.11 in use by the army on June 30 last.

An other 188 vessels were engaged in the South American trade, seventy-three plying to Brazil, ninety-two to La Plata and twenty-three to the West Coast of South America. Sixty vessels were making regular sailings to southern European ports, fourteen to Africa, six to India, seventy-seven to the trans-Pacific trade, and forty-four in the coastwise and New England coal trade.

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